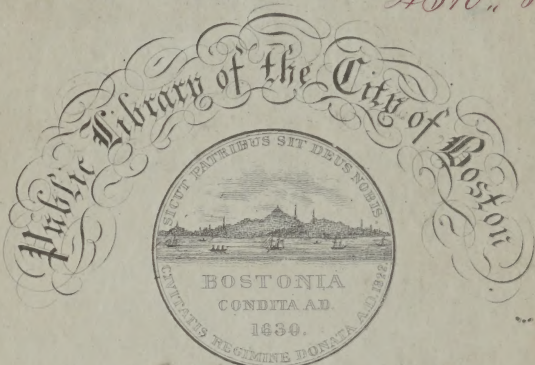




PRESENTED TO THE 4310<sup>a</sup> 85,



By *H. I. Hewitt, M.D.*

Received *May 17, 1864* No. *63408*



4310.85

EXECUTIVE ADDRESS

OF

13408  
HIS EXCELLENCY,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

EXTRA SESSION,

April 23, 1861.

---

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 23, 1861.  
On motion of Mr. Pitkin, one thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of  
the House.

EDWARD S. DANA, *Assistant Clerk.*

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MONTPELIER:  
E. P. WALTON, PRINTER.  
1861.

EXECUTIVE ADDRESS

MASTERS FAIRBANKS

FOR THE YEAR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT

EXTRA SESSION

2nd April 1861

NOT PRINTED

BY T. W. HARRIS, PRINTER

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT

## EXECUTIVE ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :*

We are convened to-day in view of events of an extraordinary and very alarming character. The element of disunion which, in a portion of the United States, for many years, vented itself in threats and menaces, has culminated in open rebellion ; and an unnatural and causeless civil war has been precipitated against the General Government.

Unprincipled and ambitious men have organized a despotism and an armed force, for the purpose of overthrowing that Government which the American people have formed for themselves, and of destroying that constitutional frame-work, under which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity, and, from a small and feeble people, grown and expanded to a rank among the first nations of the earth.

The enormity of this rebellion is heightened by the consideration that no valid cause exists for it. The history of the civilized world does not furnish an instance where a revolution was attempted for such slight causes. No act of oppression, no attempted or threatened invasion of the rights of the revolting states, has existed, either on the part of the General Government, or of the loyal states ; but the principle has been recognized and observed, that the right of each and every state to regulate its domestic institutions, should remain inviolate.



The inception and progress of this rebellion have been remarkable; and characterized, at every stage, by a total absence of any high honorable principle or motive in its leaders.

Its master spirits are composed, essentially, of men who have been in high official position in the General Government; and it has transpired that members of the late Cabinet at Washington, while in the exercise of their official functions, were engaged in treasonable plots for seizing the public property and subverting the United States Government.

Conventions of delegates in the revolting states, chosen, in some instances, by a minority of the legal voters in those States, have, with indecent haste, adopted ordinances of secession, which ordinances have in no instance been submitted to the people for their ratification.

These proceedings have been followed by a convention of delegates from the several revolting states, which convention has organized a confederate government, adopted a constitution, elected its executive officers and subordinate functionaries, constituted itself into a legislative body, and enacted a code of laws,—all which proceedings have been independent of any action of the people of those states.

The authorities of the revolting States, and subsequently that of their confederacy, have proceeded to acts of robbery and theft upon the property of the United States, within their limits. Forts, arsenals, arms, military stores, and other public property, have been siezed and appropriated for use against the power of the General Government; and custom houses and mints in Southern cities, with large amounts of treasure, have been feloniously robbed.

These acts have been followed by military demonstrations and strategetical operations against the United States forts at Pensacola and Charleston, the latter of which, under its gallant commander, Major Anderson, after a bombardment of thirty-

four hours, from beleaguering batteries of the insurgents, was evacuated on the 13th instant, and the flag of the Union withdrawn. But the crowning act of perfidy, on the part of the conspirators, is the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, styling himself the President of the Southern confederacy, "inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid his government, to make application for commissions, or letters of Marque or Reprisal:" thus instituting a grand scheme of piracy on the high seas, against the lives and private property of peaceful citizens.

These acts of outrage and daring rebellion have been equalled only by the forbearance of the General Government. Unwilling to precipitate a conflict which must involve the country in all the calamities of civil war, the present government of the United States has exhausted every effort for peace, and every measure for bringing back to their allegiance the disaffected and misguided States.

The duty of protecting the forts and government property, not possessed by the insurgents, was imperative upon the administration; but further than this, no measures for coercing the revolting States into obedience to the constitution and the laws were adopted; and in the matter of the beleaguered forts, the government acted only on the defensive, until the conflict was commenced by the insurgents.

Such forbearance on the part of the Government, while it has served to place the conspirators in a moral wrong, is no longer justifiable; and the country hails, with entire unanimity, and with ardent enthusiasm, the decision of the President to call into requisition the whole power of the nation for suppressing the rebellion and repelling threatened aggressions.

From every part of the country, in all the loyal states, there is one united voice for sustaining the Union, the Constitution, and the integrity of the United States Government. All parti-



zan differences are ignored and lost in the higher principle of patriotism. In this patriotic enthusiasm, Vermont eminently participates. Her citizens, always loyal to the Union, will, in this hour of peril, nobly rally for the protection of the Government and the Constitution.

On the fifteenth instant, the President of the United States issued his Proclamation, "calling forth the militia of the several states of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress treasonable combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed."

The quota required of Vermont, for immediate service, is one regiment of seven hundred and eighty officers and privates.

On receiving the requisition from the Secretary of War, for this regiment, I ordered the Adjutant and Inspector General to adopt the proper measures for calling into service such of the volunteer companies as are necessary to make up the complement; and the Quarter Master General was directed to procure, with the least possible delay, the requisite outfit of knapsacks, overcoats, blankets and other equipments; which duty he has performed.

Having adopted the foregoing preliminary measures, for responding to the call of the President, I availed myself of the Constitutional provision for convening the General Assembly in an Extra Session; not doubting that you, gentlemen, representing the universally expressed patriotism of the citizens of this State, will make all necessary appropriations and provisions for defraying the expenses already incurred and carrying into execution further measures for placing our Military 'quota at the service of the General Government.

Conceiving it imminently probable that, at an early day, further calls will be made upon this State for troops, I respectfully call your attention to the importance of adopting immediate



measures for a more efficient organization of the military arm of the State.

During the long interval of peace which we have enjoyed, while our citizens have been uninterrupted in their lawful industrial pursuits, the importance of a military organization and discipline has been lost sight of. Our laws in relation to the militia have been subjected, during nearly a quarter of a century, to numerous isolated amendments and alterations, until as a code, they are disjointed, complicated, and altogether too cumbersome for the basis of a regular and effective organization. I therefore recommend that the Legislature should promptly remedy these defects, and adopt such enactments as shall provide, effectively, for organizing, arming and equipping the militia of the State, and for reasonably compensating the officers and privates, when required to meet for exercise and drill.

I desire, also, to urge upon you the duty of making contingent appropriations of money, to be expended under the direction of the Executive, for the outfit of any additional military forces which may be called for by the General Government.

The occasion is an extraordinary one. Intelligence reaches us, that the Virginia convention of delegates, elected under the express provision that any ordinance adopted by them, should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, has, in secret session, passed an ordinance of secession, and that the Governor of the State has assumed to order the seizure of the United States forts, arsenal and vessels within the limits of that State.

The Federal capital is menaced by an imposing and well armed military force, and the Government itself, and the national archives, are in imminent peril.

Such is the emergency, in view of which I invoke your immediate action. The Legislatures of other States have made liberal appropriations and extensive military arrangements for aiding

the Government, and their citizens are hastening to the rescue of our country's flag. We shall discredit our past history should we, in this crisis, suffer Vermont to be behind her sister States, in her patriotic sacrifices for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution.

I feel assured, Gentlemen, that you will best reflect the sentiments and wishes of your constituents, by emulating, in your legislative action, the patriotism and liberality of the noble States which have already responded to the call of the Government.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the mad ambition of the secession leaders may be restrained, and the impending sanguinary conflict averted. But a hesitating, half-way policy on the part of the administration of the loyal States, will not avail to produce such a result.

The United States Government must be sustained and the rebellion suppressed, at whatever cost of men and treasure; and it remains to be seen whether the vigorous preparations that are being made and the immense military force called into service by the President, are not the most probable and certain measures for a speedy and successful solution of the question.

May that Divine Being, who rules among the nations, and directs the affairs of men, interpose by His merciful Providence, and restore to us again the blessings of peace, under the ægis of our national constitution.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.



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THE  
VALEDICTORY ADDRESS  
OF  
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF VERMONT,  
TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,  
AT THEIR  
ANNUAL SESSION;  
OCTOBER, 1861.

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MONTPELIER:  
PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.  
1861.





## ADDRESS.

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*The Honorable, the General Assembly  
of the State of Vermont :*

THE extraordinary events of the present year,—the critical condition of the country, and the very responsible and difficult duties assigned to the Executive, under the provisions of the acts of the late extra session of the Legislature, furnish a sufficient reason why I should depart from the usual custom in retiring from the Executive Office, and communicate briefly, in an address to the General Assembly, the transactions of the past few months, and especially those pertaining to the organization and equipment of troops for the service of the United States.

Immediately after the passage of the act of April 26th, providing for “the appointment of Regimental and Field Officers,” the First Regiment was detailed from the Uniform Militia for three months service, under the requisition of the President of the United States, and on the second day of May, mustered at Rutland.

This Regiment, under its accomplished commander, Colonel Phelps, did important service at Newport News, and was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, at Brattleboro’, on the thirteenth of August.

On the seventh of May, orders were issued for recruiting the Second and Third Regiments of Volunteers, under the provis-

ions of the act of April twenty-sixth, entitled "an act to provide for raising six special Regiments."

These were filled with great dispatch, and mustered at Burlington and St. Johnsbury, early in June.

The Second Regiment, under Col. Whiting, left Burlington for Washington City, June twenty-fourth.

The Third Regiment was ordered forward by the Secretary of War, July eighteenth, and left St. Johnsbury under the command of Colonel—now Brigadier General—Smith, July twenty-fourth.

On the sixth of August, commissions were issued for raising the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Volunteers, which were filled nearly or quite to the maximum number of one thousand and forty-six men each, and mustered at Brattleboro' and St. Albans, September twelfth—fourteenth.

The Fourth, under Col. Stoughton, left Brattleboro' for Washington City, September twenty-first, and the Fifth, under Col. Smalley, left St. Albans, September twenty-third.

These several Regiments have been uniformed, equipped, furnished with army waggons and horses, and armed with Rifled Muskets, at the expense of the State.

On the seventeenth of September, recruiting officers were appointed for raising the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, which was filled with great promptitude, and mustered at Montpelier, the first week in October, under the command of Col. Lord—being fully equipped and uniformed, ready to be ordered forward to the seat of war.

These five regiments are composed principally, of the mechanics and yeomanry of the State, and under their educated and experienced commanders, will, it is believed, form a Vermont Brigade.

On the seventh of August, I issued a commission to Captain E. Weston, Jr., to raise a company of practical Sharp Shooters, to be organized upon the plan of Col. H. Berdan, as approved and authorized by the President and Secretary of War.



This company was recruited to the maximum number, and left West Randolph for Col. Berdan's Regiment in the army of the Potomac, on the fourth of September.

On the twenty-fifth of September, I issued a commission to Captain H. R. Stoughton, to raise a second company of Sharp Shooters.

These companies have been or are to be, armed, uniformed and equipped by the General Government.

A Regiment of Cavalry has been raised by voluntary enlistment, under a commission of the Secretary of War to Col. L. B. Platt.

I have authorized Captain L. R. Sayles, of Leicester, to raise a squadron of Cavalry, to form a part of a Regiment apportioned to the several New England States, to be organized, uniformed and equipped by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and denominated the New England Regiment of Cavalry.

This order is subject to the direction of the Legislature.

These several corps are composed of intelligent, independent citizens—volunteers—enlisted for three years, or during the war ; and the alacrity with which they have volunteered and entered into the service of the country, is a remarkable and gratifying expression of the devoted patriotism of our citizens, and an unmistakable pledge of the loyalty of Vermont to the Government of the United States and the cause of the Union.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as to the officers and men in service, should I fail to mention the uniform testimony which has been communicated to me, of the excellent conduct of our troops. Those of them who have been in active service, have been under excellent discipline, and have, when in posts of danger and fatigue, displayed a coolness, courage and endurance, not excelled by soldiers in the regular army ; while their moral bearing and exemplary deportment has won for them the confidence and approbation of their superior officers.

I doubt not that the Regiments which have recently joined them, as well as the one soon to follow, will do themselves equal credit, and prove an honor to the State and the country.

It will be recollected that the acts of the extra session, authorizing the raising of these special Regiments, is independent of any previous military organization or statute. The responsibility of raising, organizing, uniforming, arming and equipping them, is made the sole duty of the Governor. In the absence of any existing military organization or authorized code, this duty has been embarrassing and laborious; and not unfrequently responsibilities were assumed for which no specific authority existed. But in all cases, care has been taken to conform to the obvious intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

By the provisions of this act, the term of service is limited to two years; and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, is entitled to receive from the State of Vermont, seven dollars per month, in addition to the compensation paid by the United States.

The requisition of the President of the United States for troops for three years, or during the war, made it expedient and necessary to adopt a form of contract in accordance thereto, while at the same time it was made to conform to the provisions of the act aforesaid, as follows:—"We enlist and agree to serve for the first two years under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of this state, entitled an act to provide for raising six special regiments, for immediate service, for protecting and defending the constitution and the union, approved April, 26, 1861, and are to receive the compensation therein provided, and for the third year, under the laws, rules and regulations relating to the army of the United States, and such further compensation, if any, as the Legislature of the state of Vermont may hereafter provide." It will be seen therefore that should the term of service be extended to the third year, the soldiers thus serving will not be entitled to the seven dollars per month extra pay, without further Legislative provisions.

Every consideration of equity and justice demands that provisions should be made for placing the several corps of citizen soldiers upon the same footing in this regard.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, it has, until the

present time, been impossible to obtain all the vouchers necessary for preparing properly the abstracts to be presented to the Treasury Department, for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the state.

An estimate, certified by me to be within the amount actually expended for the first, second and third regiments, was forwarded to Washington by J. W. Stewart, Esq., Inspector of Finance, early in September, upon which estimate, forty per cent. or one hundred and twenty-three thousand (123,000) dollars has been refunded and placed in the state treasury.

The amount of warrants drawn by me upon the treasurer, up to and including the 4th of October, is five hundred and twelve thousand, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents; which amount has been disbursed upon proper vouchers for the six regiments aforesaid, under appropriate heads, to be submitted hereafter. Of this amount, one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars has been reimbursed, by the secretary of the treasury as above stated.

A few bills for expenses of the 4th and 5th regiments are yet unsettled, as also the recruiting service, transportation, subsistence and incidental expenses of the sixth. There is also a class of claims, which I have not felt authorized to allow, which will probably be presented.

By the act of Congress of July 27th, it is provided as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any state, or his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such state, for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury."

I respectfully request the appointment by the Legislature, of a commission to examine the accounts for disbursements already made by me for the above purposes, to adjust and settle all out-



standing bills, to arrange the vouchers and prepare the necessary abstracts of expenses, to be presented to the secretary of the treasury for allowance under the act aforesaid.

Early in June I received a letter from T. W. Park, Esq., of San Francisco, California, covering a check for one thousand dollars, as a patriotic contribution to his native state, "towards defraying the expense of fitting out her sons for the service of the country," which amount I placed in the hands of the state treasurer.

Under the provisions of the act of November, 27th, 1860, entitled "An act for the better protection of the treasury," I appointed John W. Stewart, Esq., of Middlebury, Inspector of Finance, which office he has accepted.

In common with the Executives of the other loyal states, whose Legislatures were not then in session, I appointed commissioners to the peace convention, so called, which assembled in Washington in February last. The question of providing for reimbursing the expense of this commission is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Legislature.

In accordance with general orders No. 25, of the war department, I appointed a Board of medical examiners, for the examination of candidates for the office of surgeons of regiments, consisting of Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., M. D. Burlington, Edward E. Phelps, M. D. Windsor, Selin Newell, M. D. St. Johnsbury, who have attended to the duties of their appointment, and the expenses of the Board are included in those of the volunteer militia.

I have appointed the Hon. Joseph Poland of Montpelier a special financial agent to visit and remain with the Vermont Regiments at the seat of war, for the purpose of being a medium of communication between the soldiers and their friends and consignees at home, giving information to the men and receiving and transmitting such portion of their pay as they may desire to send home for investment and safe keeping, or for the use of their families or friends.

Mr. Poland has been constituted by me a Trustee of the sol-

diers aforesaid, for the above service, and has executed a bond, with ample sureties, for the faithful execution of the trust.

The importance of this appointment, both to the officers and men of the Regiments and to the State, can hardly be over-estimated; but as it is not provided for by law, I commend it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The multiform and onerous duties relating to the raising, organizing and furnishing the several Regiments, the auditing of bills and accounts, the disbursement of funds, &c., imposed upon the Executive by the acts of the Extra Session, rendered it impossible that I should attend to the appointment and correspondence of Town Agents for the support of families of citizen soldiers; and at my request, the Lieutenant-Governor kindly consented to take charge of that department of the public service.

By his report, which is herewith submitted, it will be seen that the amount drawn from the Treasury prior to October 1st, is \$1,778 22.

I submit herewith a copy of instructions, prepared by me for the observance of the several town agents, but the experience of the Lieutenant Governor has shown the importance of a more perfect system, and I respectfully commend the suggestions contained in his report to the consideration of the General Assembly.

Under my directions the Quarter Master General has sold a quantity of Windsor Rifles belonging to the State at \$13 50 each. These Rifles are a good arm, but being without bayonets, and not adapted to the use of our soldiers, they have long remained practically useless to the State.

It has been my purpose to confine this communication to the history of the past, earnestly hoping that the Governor elect, who is detained by illness, will, at an early day, be able to lay before you the appropriate business for the session. I therefore omit to call your attention to measures which, under other circumstances, I might deem important.

*Gentlemen of the Senate*

*and House of Representatives :*

In retiring from the arduous duties of the political year now closing, I desire to express, through you, to the citizens of Vermont my high appreciation of their confidence and patriotic co-operation in carrying into execution the important measures required by the acts of the special session, and to assure you that I shall carry with me into private life a sacred devotion to the interests of the State and to the cause of our common country.

You, Gentlemen, are called to deliberate upon measures more important and vital to the interests of the State and the country, than any which have ever before occupied the attention of the General Assembly ; requiring your patient, careful and dispassionate deliberation. May an all wise Providence guide you ; and may our Heavenly Father interpose to deliver our beloved country from its present calamity and from the perils which threaten it, and restore to it again the blessings of peace, union and prosperity.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.



**ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.**



## FORM OF COMMISSION.

---

STATE OF VERMONT.

Executive Department,  
St. Johnsbury, May 31st, 1861. }

SIR :—By virtue of the authority vested in me, as the Governor of Vermont, I hereby request your acceptance of a Commission as agent for the town of \_\_\_\_\_ under the provisions of an act entitled “ an act to provide for the families of citizens of Vermont mustered into the service of the United States,” approved April 26, 1861, a copy of which act is hereunto appended.

Your duties, as such agent, are mainly specified and comprised in the first section of said act, to which I desire to call your particular attention. While the Legislature, in a spirit of commendable liberality, designed to make all NECESSARY PROVISIONS for the subsistence and comfort of the families of citizen soldiers in actual service, you will observe that such provisions are not without limit. A sound discretion is to be exercised by the agent. You are to “ ENQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION of any such family and report to the Governor what assistance, IF ANY, IN YOUR JUDGMENT, such family may require and should receive from the State for its comfort and support.”

Before any money is drawn from the treasury, you will report in detail the number and condition of the family of any such sol-



dier who may apply for assistance, and whether the extra pay, seven dollars a month, drawn upon the order of the Selectmen, (see section 2 of the act), has been exhausted for the support of such family.

Great care will be required to guard against abuses of the law. The Legislature has committed this service to such agents as may be appointed, and you have been selected, with the confident expectation that you will cautiously and faithfully execute the trust.

You will notice that the law provides only for the families of citizens who have gone into actual service, under a requisition from the President of the United States. Prior to going into actual service, under such requisition, the sum of eighteen dollars a month is all the provision made by law for soldiers mustered into the service of the State. The provisions for the support of their families take effect from and after the time they enter the service of the United States under a requisition made by the President.

My official duties, other than those relating to the department of town agencies, being such as to require my whole time, I have found it necessary to call to my assistance Lieut. Governor UNDERWOOD, who has consented to assume the responsibilities of that department. You will therefore hereafter address your enquiries and make your reports to me through Mr. UNDERWOOD, at Burlington.

Respectfully yours,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

To

## PROVISIONS FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

---

### AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FAMILIES OF CITIZENS OF VERMONT MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows :*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a suitable agent on application, in any town in this State from whence any citizen has gone into actual service, under any requisition from the President of the United States upon the Governor of this State, leaving a family dependent upon him, which agent shall inquire into the condition of any such family and report to the Governor what assistance, if any, in his judgment, such family may require and should receive from the State for its comfort and support, and draw an order on the State Treasurer for the amount thereof; and if such order is approved and countersigned by the Governor, the same shall be paid by the Treasurer to such agent and be expended for the purposes aforesaid under his direction.

SEC. 2. All money due from this to any soldier from the seven dollars per month fund shall be paid upon the written order of such soldier, when said soldier is within this State, and when

out of this State, shall be paid upon the written order of the selectmen of the town in which the family of such soldier resides, if such soldier have one in the State, and by such selectmen paid over to such family ; and if such soldier have no family residing in this State the same shall be paid upon the written order of such soldier or his legal representative. Provided that no order shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State for less than seven dollars, unless such soldier shall decease or be discharged from service, and such order shall be countersigned by the quartermaster general of the regiment in which said soldier shall serve, and no money payable or received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to attachment by trustee process.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved April 26, 1861.

The act providing pay for the uniformed militia, in section 3 provides : That " the seven dollars per month provided for non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates by this act, shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the treasury of this State. The amount thus accumulated to the credit of any soldier, shall be used and appropriated by the Treasurer to pay such orders as may be drawn on him, under authority of law for the support and maintainance of the family of such soldier."



## REPORT.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, ERASTUS FAIRBANKS :

Immediately upon your furnishing me with a form for commissions, I procured 300 copies to be printed, and have filled out and sent commissions agreeably to the form thus furnished to the following persons as agents under the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the families of the citizens of Vermont mustered into the service of the United States," to-wit:

### ADDISON COUNTY.

Bristol,	Gaius Collamer.
Middlebury,	Calvin Hill.
Salisbury,	John M. Dyer
Weybridge,	Joseph Hayward
Cornwall,	Charles D. Lane
New Haven,	Henry C. Hunt
Wallingford,	Dyer Townsend
Vergennes,	C. M. Fisher

### BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Shaftsbury,	Hiram Barton
Arlington,	Levin Hard
Dorset,	Hiram Holly
Manchester,	Major Hawley
Peru,	F. P. Batchelder
Sunderland,	Jerome Hill
Landgrove,	Calvin P. Mead
Sandgate,	Reuben Hard
Winhall,	Francis Kidder.

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Rupert,	Henry Sheldon
Bennington,	Perz Harwood
Pownal,	Elijah Barton

## CALEDONIA COUNTY.

St. Johnsbury,	John Bacon
Walden,	James Bell
Lyndon,	Galusha J. Bundy
Danville,	C. F. Weeks
East Burke,	Charles O. Newell

## CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Burlington,	Henry Loomis
Westford,	J. H. Woodward
Hinesburgh,	James Miner
Bolton,	J. H. Whitcomb
Richmond,	Nathan Fay

## ESSEX COUNTY.

Canaan,	William Rich
Maidstone,	D. H. Beattie
Brighton,	{ S. D. Hobson
Island Pond,	

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Georgia,	Moses Wightman
Fletcher,	Luther Wells
Swanton,	Wm. H. Blake
Richford,	A. W. Sears

## GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

North Hero,	Elijah Haynes
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## LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Cambridge,	William H. Law
Morristown,	George W. Hendee
Johnson,	Samuel Morgan
Eden,	Norris M. Darling
Waterville,	Jesse C. Holmes
Elmore,	Levi H. Doty

## ORANGE COUNTY.

Bradford,	Arad Stebbins
Topsham,	R. M. Bill
Newbury.	Horatio Brock

---

Braintree,	S. R. Batchelder
Orange,	R. E. Patterson

## ORLEANS COUNTY.

Irasburgh,	William S. Flint
Troy,	Newton Chase
Coventry,	Loren Soper
Lowell,	Amasa Paine
Newport,	Luther Baker
Charleston,	E. C. Richards
Derby,	L. Richmond.
Jay,	David Johnson
Craftsbury,	James A. Paddock
Barton,	F. S. French

## RUTLAND COUNTY.

Rutland,	Moses Hayward
Brandon,	W. M. Field
Castleton,	Hyde Weston
Timmouth,	G. M. Noble
Danby,	Horatio Dillingham
Mount Holly,	Samuel Hemenway
Pittsford,	S. F. Bogue
Clarendon,	H. H. Hodges

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Northfield,	James Gould
Montpelier,	Joel Foster, Jr
Waterbury,	James Green
Roxbury,	Wm. B. Orcutt
Barre,	Nehemiah F. Averill
Berlin,	J. W. Wheelock
Worcester,	Wm. Bruce, Jr
Waitsfield,	Hiram Jones
Moretown,	N. R. Spaulding
Warren,	Sylvester Upham

## WINDHAM COUNTY.

Putney,	John Kimball
Brattleboro,	N. B. Williston
Athens,	Charles Whitney

## WINDSOR COUNTY.

Poufret,	Albro E. Perkins
Ludlow,	F. C. Robbins
Cavendish,	Albert D. Hagar

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Hartford,	Albert G. Dewey
Hartland,	Albert B. Burke
Woodstock,	George Mellish
Bridgewater,	Charles S. Raymond
Springfield,	Charles A. Forbush
Norwich,	William E. Lewis
Sharon,	Freeman Holt
Royalton,	Calvin Skinner
Barnard,	Solon Danforth
Bethel,	George Francis
Stockbridge,	Merrick Gay
Rochester,	Artemas Cushman
Plymouth,	Thomas Moore
Windsor,	Hiram Harlow
West Windsor,	Joel Hale
Reading,	Honestus Stearns
Chester,	D. A. Sherwin
Weathersfield,	Wm. M. Pingry
Weston,	Asa B. Foster

In selecting these agents I have been aided by Hon. John Porter, who has rendered valuable service in this department. In parts of the state remote from Judge Porter I have taken the best means in my power to ascertain the qualifications of persons who have been commissioned as agents. I have endeavored to select those who would best understand the object and purpose of this law, and who would do justice to the families of any patriotic citizens who have left the comforts of home to suffer the hardships of the camp in defence of our common rights, and interests, and at the same time to guard the treasury. The demands upon the treasury are so enormous that the greatest care and prudence is required in order to enable the state to meet its just demands.

The agents have necessarily been entrusted with money in advance, as by the act it is provided that such agents should enquire into the condition of the families and report to the Governor what assistance, if any, the families of the soldiers may require and should receive from the state for their comfort and support and draw an order on the state treasury for the amount thereof.



The money in most cases having been drawn upon orders by estimate,—leaving these accounts with the agents unadjusted,—and no doubt if the matter is brought to the attention of the Legislature some mode of accounting will be provided for.

I have not in any instance allowed agents in these estimates to draw money for their own personal expenses, or for compensation for time in attending to the duties pertaining to such agencies. These claims have been made by numerous agents, but I have informed them that no provision has been made by law for paying agents for their services and personal expenses, and their claims should be presented to the Legislature.

The number of claims of this kind will be so great, that to have them investigated by the Legislature in the usual mode, would be very expensive to the state, and much prolong the session of the Legislature. And it would seem that the Legislature might adopt some method of settling claims of this kind much more economically and expeditiously than by reference to the committee on claims, in the usual way.

The amount of money drawn from the treasury upon orders which have passed through my hands as yet is not large, but it has required the utmost vigilance to keep agents within the law and prevent an unauthorized use of money. And whether the agents have all expended the money drawn by them in a proper manner, cannot be ascertained unless a settlement shall be made with them.

The treasurer of the state has furnished me with printed blanks which I have distributed to the agents, who have made drafts upon the treasury as stated below. I have numbered with ink in my hand-writing on the upper left corner of each order, so that the orders which have passed through my hands with a recommendation that they be countersigned cannot be mistaken.

In allowing agents to draw money for support of the families of soldiers, I have construed the words *family of such soldier*, to mean those who lived with him in the same household and dependent upon him for support, whether consisting of wife and

children, or father, mother, sisters, or brothers, but I have informed agents that the condition of a family which consisted of others than wife and children, and how much support they had been receiving from such soldier should be duly considered. Applications have also been made for the support of families of citizens of this state who have enlisted into the service of the United States in the regular army. Also some who have enlisted in other states, and in some cases citizens of Canada have enlisted into Vermont regiments, leaving their families in Canada. I have expressed the opinion that these did not come within the law, but were such worthy subjects of consideration as to render it proper to call the attention of the legislature to them.

The duties imposed upon me by your request which I have endeavored to perform so as to give to the families of our brave men who have gone into actual service, the full benefits of the law, and at the same time to properly guard the Treasury, have been delicate, arduous and perplexing. I fully appreciated this when you asked me to perform them; but in times like these, when the whole energy of our country is required to sustain the Government, and you having been required by the Legislature to do more than you were able personally to perform, I did not feel at liberty to decline. And in consenting to do this, I hoped to be able to relieve you from a portion of your burdens.

I annex hereto a bill of cash expenses incurred in transacting this business. As to personal compensation, I shall leave that matter entirely to you to be disposed of as you see fit.

The following is a list of orders which I have sent you for approval. The dates may not in all cases correspond with the orders, but the numbers and amounts, I trust will be found correct :

1861.	No.	Name.	
June 20	1	Moses Haywood, Rutland.	\$111 00
25	3	Albert D. Hagar, Cavendish.	50 00
"	4	Wm. M. Field, Brandon,	100 00
26	5	Henry C. Hunt, New Haven,	50 00
29	6	F. C. Robbins, Ludlow.	40 00

July	1	7	H. C. Loomis, Burlington,	32 00
	11	8	James Green, Waterbury,	24 00
	15	9	Henry Loomis, Burlington,	18 00
	17	10	James Miner, Hinesburgh,	50 00
	20	11	R. E. Patterson, Orange,	25 00
	29	12	Wm. B. Orcutt, Roxbury,	40 00
	31	13	Joel Foster, Jr., Montpelier,	51 00
		14	" " "	35 00
		15	" " "	5 00
	29	16	P. Harwood, Bennington,	54 00
	30	17	N. B. Williston, Brattleboro',	10 00
Aug.	1	18	J. W. Wheelock, Berlin,	20 00
	"	19	Charles S. Raymond, Bridgewater,	3 81
	2	20	Calvin Hill, Middlebury,	19 25
	6	21	Henry Loomis, Burlington,	92 00
	22	22	T. P. Bogue, Pittsford,	30 00
		23	John Bacon, St. Johnsbury,	100 00
		24	H. C. Hunt, New Haven,	100 00
	27	25	Albro E. Perkins, Pomfret,	3 26
Sept.	3	26	N. F. Averill, Barre,	10 00
	6	27	George Millish, Woodstock,	47 94
	2	28	Joel Foster, Jr., Montpelier,	23 68
		29	" " "	5 00
Aug.	2	30	G. A. Collamer, Bristol,	10 00
Sept.	10	31	Samuel Morgan, Johnson,	42 00
Oct.	14	32	C. A. Forbush, Springfield,	42 81
Sept.	4	33	F. C. Robbins, Ludlow,	40 00
	2	34	Honestus Stearns, Reading,	10 00
	24	35	Samuel Hemenway, Mount Holly,	47 46
	28	36	James Green, Waterbury,	51 00
	27	37	Albert D. Hogan, Cavendish,	78 44
"		38	Jesse C. Holmes, Waterville,	18 00

Thirty-eight orders, amounting to \$1489 65

Oct. 1, 1861.

LEVI UNDERWOOD.

P. S. The second order, for \$206,00, is omitted in the above statement, as I never saw it except in the hands of the State Treasurer. No. 23, John Bacon, St. Johnsbury, \$100, is not numbered on the order, having been given to him by you, direct upon my suggestion. The order of Arad Stebbins of Bradford, I did not see, and that of James Gould of Northfield, I did not



approve. These constitute all orders of which I have any knowledge. I send herewith all the unused blanks.

LEVI UNDERWOOD.

The amount expended by Town Agents, from June

15th to Sept. 28th,	\$1,768,22
Mr. Underwood says,	1,489,65
Difference,	\$288,57

Discrepancy made up as follows :

Moses Hayward,	\$206,00
Arad Stebbins,	46,50
C. A. Forbush,	36,00
Joel Foster, Jr.,	,07
	\$288,57

#### L. UNDERWOOD'S CASH EXPENSE

1861.

June 1.	To paid G. W. and G. G. Benedict, Printing	
	Commissions,	\$3,50
	To paid B. M. Webb for copying Muster Roll	
	for 1st Regiment.	3,00
	To paid for Roll Book,	.88
	To paid for Postage Stamps,	10,86
	To paid Stationary, "estimate,"	7,00
		\$25,24



